NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

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SEVENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

(Concluded.)

Maj. Benj. Wheeler, of Framingham, stated, that 30 years ago, he set out an orchard, and had never seen a borer, which he attributed to frequent washing of the bodies of the trees in strong lye. It also kills the wood-lice, is a preventive against the canker worm, and keeps the bark of his trees in a fine healthy state. He set out a St. Michael pear tree some 25 years ago, which at first produced fine fruit; it afterwards failed, and the fruit was worthless; but now it had become as fine as ever. He considered it one of the best varieties known, but not superior to the Seckel.

Mr W. thought the cultivation of the Grape very much neglected: every person that had a barn or shed on which he could train a vine, might have an abundance of fruit. He said the Isabella grape was an excellent variety, and generally ripens well, although we were rather too far north. He lets the grapes hang upon the vines until there is a prospect of a very heavy frost, when they are picked. A light frost did not injure them, but rather improved their flavor.

In regard to trimming fruit trees, he thought it should be done when the trees were young. The apple tree should have a large, spreading head: to effect this, the centre should be cut out, leaving from three to five main branches: the tree may be shaped like an open umbrella upside down. After a tree gets into bearing, if properly managed when young, it will require but little thinning out. In trimming peach trees, it was important to keep the head down low, and to encourage the branches to shoot out near the ground. Trees trained in this way, produced better fruit, and were not so liable to be broken down.

There was no better fruit in Mr W.'s estimation, than the Plum. He had tried to cultivate it for nearly 20 years without success: his trees were so affected with the excresence, that he did not raise half a peck of plums during that time. He had endeavored to check it by cutting out the diseased branches, but it still spread, and he destroyed all his old trees, and set out young ones nine years ago, in a new location: since then, he has had a plenty of fruit.

Mr Wheeler said that much had been done by many farmers in introducing good fruit; but much more remained to be done. Not one farmer in ten had any other variety than apples. It was a subject that should receive greater attention by every one. He considered fine fruit healthy for children, a preventive of disease, and with it, other things are not wanted. He thought the Red Currant too much undervalued: it was easily propagated from slips; it was an excellent and grateful fruit, and might be retained on the bushes in good eating for three months.

Mr Merriam, of Tewksbury, thought salt and saltpetre excellent for fruit trees, and noticed two instances where the application had a very beneficial effect upon old trees. Three years ago, he planted an orchard of peach trees, which had begun to bear. On this land, he applies ashes three times during each season. In April, he applies to his trees a wash made of soft soap diluted in water to about the consistence of paint, to ten quarts of which 1 1-2 lb. of saltpetre is added, with about the same quantity of salt. He also strews salt and saltpetre upon the land at the rate of 100 lbs. of saltpetre to two bushels of salt. His trees were free from worms. If the borer had entered the tree, the gum exuded from the hole. This wash would kill the worm, and cause the gum to harden.

Fruit is grown best upon highly cultivated land. Mr M. mentioned his Jaques' Favorite and Red Rareripe, as large, handsome, and luscious Peaches. The latter is a highly ornamental tree. The President, Royal George, and Crawford, are good varieties.

Many persons object to the Quince, on account of its slow growth, but if properly cultivated, it might be made to bear much sooner than is usually the case. He planted some quince bushes two or three years ago, which had begun to bear, and he had since extended them by laying down a bough and covering the top with earth. It would take root, and could be separated from the stock the next year. Mr Merriam had been informed that saltpetre applied to the land, would destroy the canker-worm about trees. He was told that Mr Whipple, of Lowell, a manufacturer of gunpowder, manured an orchard of old trees with refuse saltpetre, which revived the trees, and destroyed the canker worm. An orchard adjoining, not so treated, was infested with this worm.

Mr Cole, of the Cultivator, exhibited some fine looking specimens of different varieties of apples. One specimen was the Gloria Mundi, or New York Pippin, a very large apple, but generally a poor bearer, and therefore an unprofitable fruit. Another specimen, raised in Dighton, Me., Mr Cole called the Dighton Pippin. It is a great bearer, sweet, tender, and a fine apple. Another specimen he called the Late Baldwin. It differs in some respects from the Baldwin, and bears on different years. It ripens, and would keep, a month later. The tree is perfectly hardy, and the quality of the fruit good. The flavor is somewhat like the common Baldwin.

Mr Earle, of Worcester, noticed a variety of the Peach which he had seen in the city last summer, large, luscious, and very handsome, and he thought one of the best varieties. He had since ascertained that they were raised by Mr Bullard, of Framingham.

To Thaw Ice.—Take a small quantity of fine salt and sprinkle over the ice, and it will immediately begin to liquify, and in a short time will entirely disappear. The progress is more effectual than it would be to scatter burning coals upon the ice. Pumps in which the water is frozen hard, can be cleared of ice in a short time, by throwing into the pump a quantity of fine salt. Every one may not be aware of these facts.

From the Southern Cultivator.

DEEP PLOWING.

Mr Camak—I had a field of 13 acres, naturally very poor, (so much so, that the first natural production was a poor growth of sheep sorrel, a certain indication of sterility,) which I intended to put in wheat. The summer was something like the last, excessively dry. When the time arrived for breaking up this field, it was so hard that a plow with two horses could not be got into the ground. Four horses were tried without success. A coulter was tried with two horses, but the draft was too great, and four horses enabled the plowman to break up the field.

The weather continued dry, and when it was time to sow the wheat, the plows were put into the field plowed with the coulter, and it plowed well. The wheat was sown; no manure was applied. The wheat when harvested was a very tolerable crop—for such poor land, very good—and there were many places from 10 to 20 yards square, covered with *luxuriant clover*. No seed could have been on the land, and how it came to grow, can only be solved by future experiments.

The idea that struck me (which I would like to see investigated by some more scientific experimentalist,) was, that the plow having reached deep into the clay bottom, (the top-soil was decomposed granite, or coarse gravel,) the clay attracted nitre from the atmosphere, and thus caused the growth of clover, which it is believed will only grow on lands cultivated for some time and manured. New land will not produce clover if very rich. R.

BENEFIT OF PRESSING THE EARTH.

A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer writes:

"A few years since, I was employed to make a garden. The soil was a gravelly loam. Among the beds made, was an onion bed, about 8 feet by 20. The earth for this bed was carefully spaded up to the depth of 11 inches, and with a garden rake, made very mellow. The next day, the seed was sown in drills, crosswise the bed, the drills being about 7 inches apart. Immediately after sowing the seed, one half of the bed was stamped down as hard as the weight of a lad of 15 years of age, by pressing once or twice in a place, would make it. The other half was left light. Shortly after the onions were up, they were weeded and carefully thinned, so as to stand about 3 inches asunder in the drills all over the bed. The soil during their growth, was not moved any more than was incident to the pulling up of the weeds. With regard to the result, suffice it to say that the onions which grew on the part of the bed which was *stamped*, came up first, grew more thriftily, and were more than double in size and quantity those on the other half—being in fact, as good a yield as I ever saw."

Mr Billings, of Missouri, recently stated to the N. Y. Farmers' Club, that the farmers in that State had already found the necessity of deep plowing and subsoiling their land.

For the N. E. Farmer.

WHEAT GROWING.

Mr Breck—Dear Sir—I noticed in the agricultural discussion at the State House recently, that the growing of wheat met with little favor among the debaters on that subject. Various causes of failure are attributed. Some think it is owing to a "change in the seasons," and others think the "elementary principles" of the soil are exhausted, and it has been said by the now living *sages* of old Cape Cod, that we have never been successful in the raising of wheat since *we hung the Quakers*. Not a word is said about witchcraft.

Now, the importance of the subject demands that causes of the obstacles which are said to exist in wheat growing with us, should be rationally investigated, and idle whims be made to vanish by the presentation of facts.

He who (unfortunately) lives on a *pine barren*, or an "*egg-stone soil*," cannot raise wheat. Local attachment, however, has given these soils great value, and the owner often fancies his is the Eden of the world. Yet he cannot raise wheat, (and but little of anything else,) and hence concludes that New England is not favorable for it. Let facts be adduced, and errors and discouragements prostrated. Success in wheat raising with us, requires only *action* and *encouragement*,—and those who cannot succeed in it, should not throw obstacles in the way of those who can. Let every farmer say, *I will raise my family's bread*, and, my word for it, he will succeed. But, it may be said, "I have tried it, and failed—it is cheaper to put my hand in my pocket and buy my flour." Did you ever try any other crop and fail? What proportion are there among our farmers that *attempt* to raise wheat? It may be safely answered, *not one in fifty*. The crop is abandoned) Again—what proportion are there of farmers *now*, that purchase barrels of flour yearly, that were formerly satisfied with an annual pillow-case full for Thanksgiving? Surely, the good old days of "rye and Indian" have gone: it is "*boughten*" flour, or none.

To illustrate my position, I will state a few facts which have come under my own observation. In Essex county, 40 bushels of White Flint winter wheat were raised to the acre, the past year, weighing 61 pounds to the bushel, and was sold for seed at $2 50 per bushel, yielding $100 to the acre, less the cost of plowing, &c., and 6 casks of lime (slacked,) which cost $3 37. The land had been mown for several years, was broken up and well harrowed, limed, the grain limed, then sown, and harrowed, and rolled in on the sod. There is no doubt that drought operated unfavorably. The soil is a rich, dark loam, and a clay pan.

On the same farm, spring wheat had often been tried, and as often failed: it was sure to rust before it matured. Hence the importance of *early fall sowing*, as they practice at the West, in preference to spring sowing. In this neighborhood, there were two fields of fine spring wheat, on elevated, rich land, that matured some two to three weeks later, but the yield was far less, and the grain much inferior.

Some object to wheat that it "winter kills." Does their rye ever winter kill? On rich soil, limed or ashed, (saltpetre and lime were used on the spring wheat above,) the grain sowed early in September and *plowed* in, I believe it almost a sure crop. Suppose you fail: did not Michigan fail in 1844? Have not the Lake counties of Ohio failed the past year? Is not theirs a *wheat soil*? Twenty bushels to the acre is the full average crop of the West. This would not satisfy a good, enterprising New England farmer.

But enough for the present. I have more wheat in pickle.

Yours, respectfully,

AUTHENTIC.

Boston, March 6, 1846.

INDIAN CORN.

This crop has generally been thought to be one of the most expensive crops raised in New England; but we have long been of the opinion that if "fair play" was given it, the cost need not be so much above other crops as to lead to a relinquishment of its culture. We recollect that a statement was made some years ago to a committee of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society, by a person who applied for a premium on this crop. The cost then was put down at two shillihgs: many disadvantages attended the cultivation of it, which enhanced the cost.

We once kept debt and credit with an acre of corn. The year was not very favorable, and we charged the whole expense to the crop. The expense per bushel, came up to 42 cents. Corn, with us then, sold at 75 cents.

There is an idea that it is an uncertain crop; that either drought of summer, or frosts of autumn injure it. Now, we doubt if there is any surer crop among us. We wish we could obtain a history of the early hard frosts that have taken place for the last twenty or thirty years, with a view of ascertaining how often this crop has suffered by frosts. We dare say that it has ripened as often as any crop that we cultivate.

Farmers would do well to plant an extra acre next year, for the sole purpose of grinding up corn and cobs together. The improvement of mills for this purpose, make it quite an object to provide an abundance of this kind of feed.—*Maine Far.*

EARTH AND GASES.

Young, the author of "Letters of Agricola," remarks:—"Earth is a powerful absorber of all the gases which arise from putrefaction. A strongly dunged field, after being plowed, sown and harrowed, sends forth a healthful and refreshing smell; a proof that all the putrid vapors, which otherwise would annoy us, are absorbed and retained for the nutrition of the crop. It is on this account that the poorest earth can be enriched in a very high degree by mere exposure to the gases of putrefaction. The composts, which of late have attracted such universal attention, originated in the discovery of this absorbent power of the earth. A prudent agriculturist would no more allow a violent fermentation to be going on in his dung-hill, without adding earth or other matter to fix and secure the gaseous elements, than the distiller would suffer his apparatus to be set at work without surmounting his still with the worm, to cool and condense the rarefied spirit which ascends to evaporation. In both, the most precious matter is that which assumes the æriform state; and to behold it escaping, with unconcerned indifference, is a demonstration of the most profound ignorance."

Bread a few days old is more nutritive, by several per cent., than that just baked. That it is more agreeable to the stomach, every one knows who has the misery of a weak digestion.

Boston gives more for charitable purposes than any city of three times her population in the Union.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

THE INJUDICIOUS USE OF MANURES.

MR EDITOR:—Knowing, as I do, that a large proportion of farmers in this country often throw away their manures when they suppose they are using them as they should, I have thought that an article upon this subject would not be out of place.

In consequence of a want of *chemical* knowledge, agriculturists use their manures without judgment or discretion, and oftentimes to their most decided injury, as I shall proceed to show.

Agricultural chemistry teaches us that a certain class of vegetables, such as grain, requires a greater proportion of nitrogen than others. As nitrogen is not a very abundant article with most farmers, and yet of the highest value to the grain grower, it behoves him to make an economical use of it. If he intends to raise a fine crop of good wheat, it is highly necessary that he should not waste that quantity of this element that he has, or that he can get hold of.

All such crops as potatoes, turnips, beets, pumpkins, cabbages, peas, beans, carrots, &c., including clover, herd-grass, timothy, and the other grasses, need but very little of manures containing nitrogen, as they will receive all sufficient from the atmosphere, and rain and snow; while wheat, rye, corn, barley, and buckwheat, need larger proportions of such substances; each differs from the other, however, as to the quantity needed. Wheat, for instance, needs more nitrogen than either of the others, for the formation of the gluten which renders its flour so nutritious. The substances yielding nitrogen most abundantly, are the animal manures, especially the fluid manures, and the dead bodies of animals themselves. In connection with this matter, Liebig, in his work on "Agricultural Chemistry," says:—"An increase of animal manure gives rise not only to increase in the number of seeds, but also to a most remarkable difference in the porportion of the gluten which they contain." Here we have the highest authority for stating the importance of animal manures.

Those farmers, then, who use their animal manures upon those crops that need them not, thereby depriving their grain crops of them, although they cannot well do without them, in a measure throw them away. Such crops as potatoes, turnips, the grasses, &c., thrive as well when given rotten hay, straw, leaves, saw-dust, or swamp-muck, and such substances, as when furnished with the richest animal manures. They supply their proper food, and with a right proportion of the right kind of alkalies or alkaline substances, they can dispense entirely with animal manures, leaving them to be used for the grain crops.

Before leaving this subject it will be well perhaps, to say, that *guano* is often very injudiciously used, and the money spent for it thrown away; bringing thereby odium upon what is deridingly called "book-farming." The principal constituents of guano, different from most manures, are these which peculiarly fit it for *grain;* and whoever uses it for any other purpose, could save his money by dispensing with it and using cheaper and more accessible manures. I have no doubt that many complaints will be made by those who use guano upon vegetables, while those who use it on grain, will be well satisfied with its effects. We shall see. Yours, &c.,

CHEMICO.

Wilkesbarre, Dec. 9th, 1845.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Premiums Awarded in 1845.

On Vegetables.

The committee on Vegetables for 1845, make the following report:

The amount appropriated by the Society, and placed at the disposal of the committee, was $150, and they have awarded the following sums in premiums and gratuities, as follows:

Asparagus—To A. D. Williams, for the earliest and best 3 bunches, a premium of	$5 00
To Geo. Walsh, for very fine, a grattuity of	5 00
Beets—To James Nugent, for the best 12 roots, a gratuity of	3 00
Broccoli—To Josiah Lovett, 2d, for the best 3 heads, a premium of	5 00
To John Hooper, a gratuity of	2 00
Beans—To J. F. Macondry, for fine Chili string, a gratuity of	2 00
Lima Beans—To J. F. Macondry, for the earliest and best, a premium of	3 00
To A. Bowditch, for the second best, a gratuity of	2 00
Shell Beans—To J. F. Macondry, for the earliest and best, a premium of	4 00
Cucumbers—For the best pair under glass, to Jas. Nugent, a premium of	4 00
To Orr N. Towne, for the 2d best do. do.	3 00
To John Bumstead, a gratuity of	2 00
To Thomas Needham, a gratuity of	2 00
Open culture, to John Hovey, a premium of	3 00
Cauliflowers—To Josiah Lovett, 2d, a premium of	5 00
To A. D. Williams, a premium of	3 00
Cabbage—To A. D. Williams, for the best drumhead cabbage, a premium of	5 00
Celery—To James Nugent, a premium of	5 00
To A. D. Williams, a premium of	3 00
Egg Plants—For the best display during the season, to Orr N. Towne, a premium of	5 00
To Thos. Motley, a gratuity of	3 00
To W. Quant, a gratuity of	3 00
Lettuce—To Josiah Lovett, 2d, a premium of	3 00
To A. D. Williams, a gratuity of	2 00
Potatoes—To A. D. Williams, for the best and earliest peck, a premium of	3 00
To James Nugent, a gratuity of	2 00
Rhubarb—To Josiah Lovett, 2d, a premium of	5 00
To M. P. Wilder, a gratuity of	2 00
To A. D. Williams, a gratuity of	2 00
To Messrs. Winship, a gratuity of	2 00
Squashes—For the greatest variety during the season, to Josiah Lovett, a premium of	5 00
Tomatoes—To A. D. Williams, a premium of	3 00
To Wm. Seaver, a gratuity of	2 00
Vegetables—To Josiah Lovett, for the best display during the season,	10 00
To A. D. Williams, for the second best display during the season,	5 00
Pumpkins—To John Marland, for a mammoth pumpkin, a gratuity of	2 00
	$125 00
Leaving unappropriated,	25 00
	$150 00

Your committee very much regret that the display of vegetables has not been greater for the past season, but are much gratified with the very fine specimens exhibited, though few. Quality, in some measure, has made up for quantity.

For the Committee,

Wm. B. Kingsbury.

For the N. E. Farmer.

CHEMISTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr Editor—In an article on "Bone Manure," in the last No. of the "Farmers' Monthly Visitor," copied from your paper, I was not a little surprised to find the following:

"Mr Colman, in his third report upon European Agriculture, says: 'The application of sulphuric acid to bones, seems as yet to be the only well established case of the application of chemical science to the improvement of practical agriculture upon scientific principles.'

I am not so *fortunate* as to be a subscriber to Mr Colman's work, of the character of which I hear but one opinion expressed; and therefore, perhaps, I may have no right to make strictures upon, or find fault with, any thing he may choose to say in it: if so, I must ask his pardon for offering a few comments *without* right.

I observe, in the first place, that his remark that "the application of sulphuric acid to bones, seems as yet to be the *only* well established case of the application of chemical science to the improvement of practical agriculture upon scientific principles," seems to me rather an unwarranted and sweeping assertion. Whence, prythee, Mr Colman, did the farmer learn the value of ammonia, and the proper course to adopt to save it? Did he learn it from *practical observation?*

Was it from his own observation that the farmer learned *what* gave strength to the stems of his grain and grass, and *how* he might give this strength and prevent his crops from "lodging," by the application of certain substances to his soil?

Whence did the farmer learn the organic and inorganic matters in the soil and in the plants which grow on it—by knowing which, he can both sow more discreetly and reap more abundantly?

How did he learn the varied uses of bones, as a dressing for his land?—*why* they were beneficial to his pastures, because needed by his animals to perfect their frames and their produce?

Was it observation that taught the farmer the advantages of lime, in its different applications?—in its neutralizing effects upon acidity and oxide of iron in soils, and its assistance in the compost heap?

For all this useful knowledge—to which much more might be added—I contend the farmer is indebted to science—to *chemical* science—and I am truly surprised that a man of Mr Colman's reputed intelligence, should have denied chemical science the credit which is so manifestly its due.

As to the instance he has singled out, of the application of sulphuric acid to bones, it seems to me one of the *least important* applications of chemistry to practical agriculture, that has yet been made; because, from the dangerous character of sulphuric acid, it will never be used by farmers to any great extent. *Lime*, alone, by its *chemical* action, has proved of immensely more benefit to practical agriculture, than it will ever derive from the application of sulphuric acid to bones.

I further venture to say—(and if without *right*, I crave pardon)—that the strange remark of Mr Colman will cause not a little surprise among many of his readers, who are aware of what science has done for agriculture: to others, his depreciation of scientific aid will be hailed with delight—and these would have been still *more* delighted, had Mr C. been still *more* sweeping in his remark, and asserted that there had not been as yet, and probably never would be, *a single advantageous application of chemical science to practical agriculture.*

I am not, Mr Editor, so sanguine as some in regard to the advantage which chemical science is claimed to be capable of conferring upon agriculture:—I cannot believe, as a certain zealous lecturer upon agricultural chemistry is reported to have said, that wool may be grown on *swine*—provided they are *scientifically fed*—that is, with food abounding in the *elements* of wool;—I cannot believe this: I think *nature* has opposed a barrier to such an attainment, which neither science nor art can surmount;—but I *do* believe—facts, observation, reasoning—*force* me to believe, that the science of Chemistry has already done much, and bids fair to do vastly more, for the benefit of practical agriculture; and they act an unworthy part who attempt to detract from its utility or to impede its progress. Says an English writer, "It is as important to the country that agriculture should be scientifically understood and studied, as that manufacturing science should progress. [In *our* country, it is *more* important.] To plow and manure, to break up and lay down land, to breed and to rear stock, and to farm and to labor on a farm, merely as they who have passed away did—is no great merit: this is merely to exercise an imitative talent. The resources of the MIND—the aid of SCIENCE—ought to be brought to the labor. When the operative farmer knows the value of science, he will see that it is the best auxiliary to the production of agricultural wealth."

"*Science* WITH *Practice*"—and success to both.

Very respectfully, yours,

BART. BLUNT.

☞Mr Blunt is referred to page 417, of Mr Colman's last report—(No. V.)

Bone Manure.—Our readers will be enabled to form some idea, perhaps, of the estimation in which bone manure is held by the agriculturists of other countries, when it is stated that upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand bushels were used last year in Great Britain. The price there being 3 shillings per bushel, makes the entire cost £23,000. Most of the bones used for manure in that country are imported from Russia. Latterly, however, the Russian government has issued an ukase prohibiting the exportation of bones, or subjecting them to a duty so exorbitant as to amount to about the same thing. In this country, but comparatively small use has been made of bones. The idea that so dry a substance is wholly incapable of yielding any amount of nutriment whatever for the support of plants seems generally prevalent among farmers, and it is an idea, which, like all the ideas of those who turn up their noses at new notions, and trudge on blind-folded in the sterile paths of their predecessors, will yield to reason only when the masses become enlightened and science diffuses its beams through the popular mind.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Farms at a fair valuation, managed as they may be, will net the owners, who carry them on in person, more than six per cent.

The farmers of Belgium, have this proverb: "He who buys ashes for his clover crop, pays nothing; but he who does it not, pays double."

For the Croup.—Apply cold water immediately and freely to the neck and chest—ice water is best.

For the New England Farmer.

WHEAT RAISING IN NEW ENGLAND.

Mr Editor—In the N. E. Farmer of 25th Feb., there is a communication by one of your correspondents, ("D. of the East,") on the failure of the wheat crop in New England, in which the writer seems to entertain the opinion that there has been "*a material change in the character of our seasons* within the last 30 years," which has operated unfavorably to the profitable cultivation of wheat in New England, while he seems to discredit the opinion of some farmers, who attribute the failure rather to the "supposed fact, that the soil had become exhausted of elements necessary to the nourishment and perfection of the crop."

From more than 30 years' observation, I cannot perceive that there has been any perceptible or fixed change in the character of our seasons, that need discourage the cultivation of the wheat crop. By inquiry among some of our most observing farmers, I find they are of the opinion that the amount of wheat is very much greater, and that it is raised with much more certainty than formerly. This is not attributed to any especial change in the seasons, but to better cultivation of the land, and the use of better plows, harrows, &c. Upon the *hill* farms here in New Hampshire, our farmers raise a crop of wheat with as much certainty as any other crop. To be sure, some seasons are more favorable than others, not only for the crop of wheat, but of corn, potatoes, hay, and other grains.

During the last week in July last past, in company with several other persons, I made an excursion through a number of the farming towns of Merrimack county, N. H., and we saw more than an hundred fields of wheat, that we judged would yield upon an average 18 bushels per acre. Since harvest, I have made inquiries of many of the farmers, of the actual amount per acre raised, and find our estimate, if any thing, was below the mark.

The new and fertile lands of the West, yield large crops of wheat ; but do their lands that have been long cultivated, also yield large crops? If not, we must set it down as a result of a deficiency of the "necessary elements" in the soil, rather than to a change in the character of their seasons. To illustrate this, I exhibit a comparison of the average number of bushels of wheat per acre, raised in Indiana and Massachusetts, as published in the Indiana Farmer and Gardener, of Feb. 1845. The editor says:

"There are few counties in Indiana which are regarded as being under better cultivation than Union and Wayne. There are better tracts of land; but a large proportion of these counties is settled with Friends, or Quakers, and among *them*, we had been led to expect whatever is excellent in the house, in the barn, or in the field. We were not a little surprised, therefore, at these averages of staple crops—corn, 30 bushels—wheat, 12 bushels—per acre!!" "The north of Indiana is *the* wheat region, and there, with careless cultivation, the average crop is about 20 bushels. Ten and twenty acre patches that are thoroughly tilled, are easily run up to 40 bushels." Says the editor, "let us go from our soil and climate to that of Massachusetts—certainly inferior for agricultural purposes. The careful estimates of Mr Colman, for Berkshire county, are before us. We will give some of them:—Sheffield, (town) wheat without manure, 18 or 20 bushels: 29, 34, 36, and 40 have been obtained. Richmond—wheat, 10 to 17 1-2 bushels. Alford—average of wheat, 15 bushels. Lonox—wheat, 20 bushels. West Stockbridge—wheat, 25 bushels. Cheshire—wheat, 20 bushels. Massachusetts is not a wheat-growing State. The crop there is the result of care; but it averages more to the acre than in Union and Wayne."

Some, perhaps, may say these *averages* are in the *hill country* of Berkshire county; but if they will just refer to Mr Colman's report to the Senate of Massachusetts, (March, 1838,) on the cultivation of spring wheat, they will find a record of great crops of wheat for almost every year from 1814 to 1837, not only in the back counties, but "all along shore, from Newbury to Cape Cod"—the crops yielding from about 20 to 55 bushels per acre,—and these statistics do not go very far towards proving "a material change in the character of our seasons within the last 30 years."

In the Ohio Cultivator, of Jan. 1845, there is an editorial article on the wheat crop. The editor says:—"Ohio has the honor of producing more wheat than any other State in the Union. The number of acres now annually devoted to the wheat crop in Ohio, is about two millions, and the average product, taking the whole State together, is only about 10 bushels per acre." And he further says, "that their great marketable staple, the wheat crop of the State, has been annually decreasing for a number of years past, especially in the amount of its *acreable* product." Is this diminution caused by a change in the character of their seasons? or by "improper culture, and the neglect to apply to the soil those elements which are necessary for producing healthy and perfect straw or grain"?

From the above, it will be seen that the general average of the wheat crops of N. H. and Mass. will compare favorably with those of Ohio and Indiana, if the extracts I have quoted, are any where within the region of facts, and I do not think the farmers generally in New England, need despair of raising fair crops of wheat on account of the *weather*, or any material change of the character of our seasons,—though, perhaps, many farmers, from the nature of their soils, or local situation of their land, on the score of economy, "*had better put their hands in their pockets* to get their flour," than attempt to raise it.

L. B.

Merrimack co., N. H., March 3d, 1846.

N. Y. FARMERS' CLUB.

From the report of the conversation at the meeting of the Club, on the 17th ult., given in the N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic, we extract the following:

Roswell L. Colt, of Paterson, called the consideration of the Club to the question whether the ashes of anthracite and bituminous coal are useful as a manure?

Dr. Underhill, of Croton Point.—I have thought of that for some time. It is important to decide, for the quantity of the ashes is great and greatly increasing. I have tried experiments with the ashes and found little benefit, except on my tomatoes, planted in a sandy, gravelly soil; on these the benefit was very striking—on other plants, I noticed but little effect.

Mr Meigs.—Analysis shows that the ashes of the anthracite coal is composed of some 53 per cent. of silex, (flint,) and 36 of alumina (clay,) some magnesia, iron manganese. On a clay soil the silex would be useful—on a sandy soil, the clay would be so. Pure beach sand is well applied to clay soil—the benefit is chiefly mechanical. The particles form that degree of looseness in soil which permits the more delicate roots to penetrate. A very small portion of this silex (flint) is chemically developed in the external coverings of the stems of wheat, &c. This wonderful coat of flint, surpassing in its delicate formation, all human conception, is necessary to defend the interior of the plant, and sand should be put upon and mixed with certain stiff clay soils, and clay upon the sandy soils.

Dr. Field.—I have considered the coal ashes to be very worthy of notice. They contain no article that is not useful—acting chemically as well as mechanically in the growth of plants. They are good absorbents of the gases from the air, and in kindling coal fires a large quantity of wood is used, the ashes of which, mixed as they are with the residum of the coal, are fertilizing.

Dr. Underhill.—The silex in soils is chemically dissolved by potash. The union of the two form silicate of potash—very important to the growth of plants.

Dr. Field.—Some time ago, I examined some muck, in which I did not discover the presence of any lime.

Chairman—(Judge Van Wych.)—The most essential ingredient in soil is calcareous earth—no plant prospers without it.

Mr Fleet.—I think that coal ashes are useful mechanically. Mr Colman thinks that the benefit of lime is merely mechanical, except where there is oxyde of iron, and that is properly neutralized by lime. Mr Buckminster, of Boston is of the same opinion, and the Farmer's Club of Boston thinks so too. [This is news to us—and will, we suspect, be the same to the "Club"—of whose existence, by the way, we were not before aware!—*N. E. Far.*]

Chairman.—In our limestone districts, lime is known to be of benefit, and is always used as a manure. On argillaceous (clayey) soils, lime is productive of fine effects. Without lime many lands become sour, producing little grass and much sorrel. Why do our farmers prefer a limestone country? New comers in the West seek for such land.

Dr. Underhill.—I have used much alluvial matter on my farm. These alluvial deposits vary much in quality. Some contain copperas, and their fertilizing effects are not perceived the first year, unless lime be mixed with them. When that is done, we have formed at the same time, real gypsum, (plaster) which is a good manure. The presence of lime in the alluvial, at least prevents the injurious effects of the copperas. I have composted the alluvial by one stratum 6 inches thick, lime 2 inches thick, and so on to 6 or 8 feet high: after some time, I mix all the strata well together, pulverize the mass, and thus make an excellent manure. Draw out the alluvial matter, and let it have a winter's frost: it will be friable next year, and be good manure, if you stir it well into the soil, by plowing, &c. But if you add lime to the alluvial, you can make it good for manure in a short time.

Dr. Field.—There are material differences in the qualities of muck. Our farmers ought to know what these differences are. Where running water passes through deposits of muck, the salts originally in the muck are necessarily dissolved and carried away by the water. Alluvial is different—it contains the remains of reptiles and other animals—much animal matter—and the presence of phosphate of lime, proves that of the remains of animals.

In composting muck, I make a layer of it one foot thick, cover that with two inches depth of stable manure, and over that one inch of lime. Do this in the fall or winter, leave it until spring, then

mix the mass thoroughly. I have put upon an acre 250 loads, of 40 bushels each, of this compost, with signal success.

Last year I put gypsum and muck in my barnyard to mix with the stable manure. In these composts, much depends on the play of chemical affinities;—the gases are absorbed by some of the ingredients to a great amount, and thus retained for use as fertilizers. Farmers ought to try experiments on the small scale first, then go on the large plan, when all is certain of success.

Mr Sheafe.—I have used stone lime on my farm as a top-dressing on meadow land, with beneficial results. I am now engaged in experiments with lime and muck in combination. My farm is on a limestone basis.

Chairman.—Many of our farmers who used to sneer at what they called "book farming," now begin to find that it is best to look into that matter. This Club is doing much good.

[We gather from the preceding conversation, that the Farmers' Club, of New York, entertain a better opinion of lime than the "Farmers' Club, of Boston."]

PREPARING SEED WHEAT.

M. Girardin communicated to the French Academy, on the 24th of Nov., the result of some new experiments on the best method of preparing seed wheat with a view to prevent bunt, (smut.) He recommends, after many experiments, the method of M. Matthieu de Dombasle, in preference to all others, as simple, economical, free from hazard to the laborers and the public, and yielding the soundest and most productive crops.

The method so highly and even exclusively recommended by M. Girardin, is described in Phillipar's Treatise on the Diseases of Corn, from which the following is extracted: "Sulphate of soda (Glauber's salts,) is dissolved in water, in the proportion of 25 lbs. to 31 gallons of water. With this solution the wheat, laid upon a paved or slabbed floor, is sprinkled, the whole being meanwhile well turned till the grain will absorb no more of the liquid. Twelve pounds and a half of sifted quicklime are then added to each quarter (8 bushels) of corn, taking care to mix the seed as carefully as possible. The seed thus prepared should be sown immediately. The sulphate of soda, which is composed of sulphuric acid and soda, combines with the lime; the lime forms sulphate of lime, or gypsum; the caustic alkali acts on the diseased germs, and the calcareous salt stimulates the grain."

A very simple mode is adopted occasionally in this neighborhood with perfect success. A large shovelful of sifted quick-lime, is mixed with a bucketful of boiling water. This is poured on 4 bushels of wheat, the whole being intimately mixed. The wheat should be sown, if possible, the next day. This plan has stood the test of above 30 years.—*M. J. B., in Lond. Gard. Chron.*

Inquiry.—Having had several young turkeys lately mope about for a few days and die, I should be glad to learn if eating the partly decayed potatoes, so common this season, could be the cause, or what? I opened their bodies, and found the entrails quite inflamed, and, to all appearance, no food could have passed for several days. I administered castor oil, onions, pepper, &c., without effect. Indeed, I fear my doctoring hastened the death of the birds.—*Turkeycock, in Gard. Chron.*

Glass milk-pans are highly spoken of in England.

EIGHTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun in the Chair. Subject—*Fruit and Fruit Trees*—continued.

Hon. J. C. Gray, of Boston, opened the discussion by remarking, that the subject was very congenial to his feelings. There was no object on which he had bestowed so much attention as the cultivation of fruit. He alluded to Mr French, who had spoken at some length upon the subject at a previous meeting, and complimented him on the ample justice he had done it: but still it had not been exhausted.

Mr Gray said he would begin with the cultivation of young trees. The common custom was to take the trees from nurseries, as very few thought of raising them from seed, although he considered it a better practice to have a small nursery of his own, and bud for himself. He thought four years was the proper age for trees to be transplanted; viz: two years from seed and two from bud. A tree two inches in diameter was better to set than that of a larger size, and would soon overtake it in growth. Large trees will succeed, with care; but the expense was too great for general practice. It was very important to take up the tree from the nursery without breaking the roots, as the subsequent growth depended as much upon this operation as upon the setting out. A tree should be set out as soon as possible after it is taken up, and by no means should the small fibres be suffered to dry.

It was important to have the ground prepared and the holes dug before the tree is removed. Some gardeners are in the habit of moistening the roots of a tree after it has been removed from its bed, if any length of time is to intervene before planting. It was well understood, he believed by all, that it was important to prepare a large sized hole for the tree, so that the roots may have sufficient room to be fully expanded. The bed of the hole should be dug at least two feet deep; but on no account should the *tree* be planted deep. The roots near the crown of the tree should not be covered more than from 2 to 4 inches: the roots will then grow near the surface; but in case of a drought, if the soil is deeply pulverized, a portion of the roots will strike down. In forests, it would be found that the natural position of the roots was superficial, running nearly on the surface, when protected by leaves.

He sometimes wet the earth after planting, but did not generally water the trees. Cobbett and others condemn the practice of watering. As a preventive of the effects of drought, on newly planted trees, he had found that covering the surface of the ground with moss, leaves, or manure, was useful. He had planted out hundreds of trees with this precaution, without losing any in the driest season. If fresh cow-yard manure is applied, it should not come in contact with the body of the tree, as it was too heating and corroding in its effects.

As to distance, he agreed with Mr French, that 40 feet was the right distance for apple trees. It is too common a practice to plant trees too near together; if less than 40 feet, the limbs would soon touch each other. A friend of his in Essex county, set out an orchard some 16 years ago at the distance of 33 feet, and had recently informed him that the trees were already shaking hands with each other. Sun and air promote the ripening and perfecting of the fruit. He believed the roots to extend much further than the branches.

In relation to plowing an orchard and keeping it in perpetual cultivation, he was not prepared to say that it was not the best course, but thought it was at too great a sacrifice in the crop of grass that might be raised between the trees. By keeping a circle dug round at a distance of eight feet from the tree, with manuring, the trees would do about as well, he believed, as to keep up the whole of the ground—and a crop of grass is secured.

Insects were an interesting topic to farmers. Of the whole tribe, the borer was the most to be dreaded. He had some distrust of the specifics recommended for their destruction. He thought substances spread upon the surface of the soil, would be ineffectual in checking their ravages, and doubted whether lime or salt would be of any avail. It is not from the ground that the borer draws his subsistence: it matters little how it tastes. Mr Gray's farm is divided by Fresh Pond lane. The soil on the opposite sides, differs in quality. On one side, it is light, loamy and sandy: on the other, it is a stiff clay. On the light soil, the borers are very destructive to his quince and apple trees, while on the clayey side they did not work. He thought there was something in the nature of the soil unfavorable to the borer. The only successful way to meet him was to take him out while young. Mr S. G. Perkins examines his trees the middle of June and again in October; taking them out and filling up the hole with ashes, and this practice had proved successful. One man could examine 300 trees in one day.

The caterpillar was more manageable. They had a most beautiful mode of depositing their eggs on the branches: they are laid in a ring round the twig, and covered with a kind of varnish that completely protected them from cold and wet, and which was dissolved by the warmth of the spring, and the eggs were then hatched out. These bunches of eggs were readily discovered in the winter, and easily taken off. If any were omitted on the higher branches, they could be destroyed by Pickering's brush, without any difficulty, when first hatched out.

The wild cherry is a nursery for the caterpillar, and if permitted to stand near an orchard, the farmer may always expect a visit from him.

For the canker-worm he thought there was no practical remedy. Lead gutters were not effectual, as the oil is liable to be dashed out by the wind, and the grubs would soon bridge it over; they would also get through the crevices between the gutter and bark. By encircling the tree with canvass, and giving it successive coats of tar, they might in some degree be checked; but the tar was liable to become hard by chilling, and then they would pass over. Pigs have been recommended as destructive to the canker worm: when turned into an orchard, they will scent out and destroy the grubs. Mr Gray thought the canker worm had its periods of prevailing—eating and destroying a few years, and then disappearing. Persons should be cautious in receiving anything as a specific remedy for the evil. This worm was a good walker and climber, and would go over any thing that was not too slippery, except tar. Dry sand placed round the trees, would prevent their ascent, but when wet was of no avail. He had caught great numbers in their attempts to crawl over the sand.

(Continued on next page.)

Fast Day.—The Governor, by advice of the Council, has appointed Thursday, the 2d day of April, to be observed as the annual Fast in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, March 11, 1846.

EIGHTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

(Continued from the preceding page.)

The Peach tree, (Mr Gray said,) was short-lived, and uncertain at best, in our climate. It was the only tree that cannot be injured by pruning. In pruning the Peach, Downing laid it down as a rule, to take off one third of the growth.

The Plum was well understood to be a marine plant, and salt may, therefore, be good for them. The curculio and warts are the great trouble of the Plum. He thought the last a disease of the tree, and not, as many supposed, caused by insects. The diseased parts became soft, and thus afford insects a suitable place to deposit their eggs. The only remedy he knew of, was to cut off the diseased limbs and burn them. Neither the curculio or excresence had been so troublesome for the few last years as formerly.

The Strawberrry pays well for cultivation, and was worthy of notice. It is usually set out in the fall, in this country, although it succeeded well in the spring. It was necessary to change the beds every two or three years, as they did not flourish well when cultivated long on the same ground. The strawberry is sometimes attacked by a grub similar to the one so destructive to grass lands, and whole beds would be eaten off by it. He thought the wild strawberry possessed better flavor than any cultivated sort; but on account of the small size, and the fruit adhering to the hull, the wild would not be a profitable variety.

As to the Raspberry, he considered the White Antwerp to stand at the head of this class. His practice is to cut out all the old wood and shorten the new shoots, and he had an abundance of fruit.

Mr Gray was surprised that the high Blackberry was not cultivated. The fruit is very delicious; it is an abundant bearer, and thrives in almost any situation. He proposed an attempt to cultivate it another year.

The question of deterioration of fruits must be settled by another generation. He believed the theory that "a variety lasts as long as the original tree." The St. Germain and St. Michael Pears formerly did well; now they did not generally succeed—though the latter variety has been doing better for a few years. The only practical course was to keep trying. It was well to set out a few of these varieties among others, and if they did not ripen it was of no great consequence.

It was well known that Pears were a more valuable fruit than apples; even baking Pears commanded a higher price.

The Quince tree was 5 or 6 years in coming into bearing; it is easily cultivated; does not need pruning. It is liable, however, to be attacked by borers. It will flourish in almost any situation. If gentlemen will ride round West Cambridge Pond, they will see the Quince very extensively cultivated: they will also see a degree of thrift among the market gardeners, not found in any other section.

Rev. Mr Sanger, of Dover, said he set out his trees in the spring, and found that trees he had watered, did not succeed any better than those which had none; he covered the surface round the tree with litter, and every one lived.

For thirty years he had not seen a canker-worm on his place; but on the opposite side of Charles River, within a few rods, they had been very destructive. They did the most injury in the richest soils. He sets out his fruit trees in April, but had succeeded with forest trees when set out as late as the first of June.

Mr Buckminster, of the Ploughman, thought the subject of the borer was not well understood. He had learned that a gentleman had stated at the previous meeting, there was no other remedy than to cut them out. Mr B said there was another remedy which was effectual, and one he had often published in his paper.

In June, the fly flies about in the night, lights upon the tree, and runs down to the roots, and deposits 10 eggs: these hatch in a few days, and little white worms, 1-4 of an inch long, work into the bark the first year; the second year, they work into the wood, sometimes up and sometimes down. In the third summer, they bore out, and soon turn to flies. Now, if the eggs or young worms can be destroyed, there can be no trouble. Make a wash of lye strong enough to bear up an egg—apply this to the body of the tree after the first of July, and he had not known an instance where it had proved ineffectual. The washings should be repeated two or three times.

In setting trees, care should be taken not to set deeper than they were before. To keep the ground moist, place litter round the trees, and put on stones to hold it. It was not necessary to stake. Thought it a good plan to plow the orchard. He had known trees not more than 16 years old, to extend their roots over three rods.

Mr Merriam said he had succeeded in freeing his Plum trees from warts, by cutting them out, and in some instances had cut off large limbs and even the whole top of the tree. He had been informed by a gentleman in Roxbury, who came into possession of a garden in which were a number of plum trees badly affected by this disease, that by cutting off all the diseased parts and continuing the operation as fast as it appeared, he had entirely eradicated the disease from the trees.

He was not in favor of watering trees when transplanted, but placed litter over the roots. There was some difficulty in transplanting large trees with success, when the foliage was heavy, as the winds swayed the tree about, and displaced or broke the small fibres as fast as they were thrown out. He had succeeded in transplanting large pine trees, by piling rocks over the roots upon the surface; these kept the roots and fibres steady in their place.

Col. Leland, of Sherburne, did not believe that the borer worked up after having entered the tree: in his examinations, he always found them near the surface.

He believed that some fruits run out, and mentioned the Blush apple as a case in point. As far back as 1810, it was as fair and handsome as the Porter, and no variety superior; but now it had deteriorated in his neighborhood, and was considered worthless.

Mr Wheeler, of Framingham, attributed the deterioration of fruits to successive grafting on different stocks. He believed the stock influenced the graft. He had Greenings on his farm which were ripe in December, while the fruit of the same variety on another tree, would keep till March; there was also a difference in Baldwin and other apples. He also spoke of a sweet apple of excellent flavor, with which he was acquainted when a boy. This same variety he had grafted into another stock some 15 years ago. Instead of keeping until December, as was formerly the case, it now rots on the tree, and appears to have changed its character very essentially.

As to the suitable age of trees for transplanting, Peach trees would be ready in two years; but for the Apple, 6 or 8 years was as short time as they could be brought into proper shape: say 4 years from seed and 3 to 4 more from budding. He set out 175 trees last spring, and did not lose one: they all made good wood, and some grew two feet.

Quince trees come into bearing 3 or 4 years sooner by budding or grafting than otherwise. The soil should be made from 18 inches to two feet deep for trees. He puts the sods at the bottom of the hole, and brings rich mould to plant the tree in. Planted in this way, the trees will not suffer from the most severe drought.

To illustrate the manner in which trees, as if by a kind of instinct, stretch out their roots in search of nutriment, he alluded to a tree belonging to a neighbor, which stood some distance from an old decayed ice house. This tree had apparently stopped growing, and bore but little fruit, till one year it took a sudden start, and grew most vigorously, and afterwards bore an abundant crop. In clearing out the cellar of the old ice house, it was found that the bottom of it was filled with a web of apple tree roots; and this was the cause of the sudden start of the tree; the roots and fibres had worked themselves among the old rubbish, notwithstanding the tree was 3 or 4 rods from it.

Mr Cole exhibited quite a large variety of apples, giving their names, and saying a word of their qualities.

Mr Earle said that the success of a tree would depend very much on its condition when it was planted. If a tree was dull in its growth, apply a stimulus to it; and when once started, there was very little danger but it would continue its growth. Soap-sands were good, but night-soil was better, but it must not be placed in contact with the roots.

Mr Earle also mentioned many varieties of apples, pears and plums, as worthy of cultivation. He commended very highly the Mexico apple, which ripens from the 10th to 20th September—also, the Red Cheek, the Mother apple, natives of Worcester county—the Progress apple is a fine winter apple. The Nectarine is the best early plum—the Morocco the next. The plum usually cultivated for the Green Gage, is not the Green Gage, but the Princess Imperial Gage, larger, but not so rich a plum as the former. The Rose Autumn Gage is the best of the late plums.

The early Catherine pear was recommended as a fine pear to cultivate for market. The Bartlett is the most profitable of all the other varieties of pears. Mr Earle thought that it was better if gathered before ripe, just as it was turning yellow. He also mentioned many other varieties, The subject will be continued for discussion at the next meeting.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, March 7, 1846.

From Orr N. Towne, fine specimens of Trumph d' Luxemburg and Lamarque Roses.

From Walker & Co., a beautiful pyramid bouquet composed of choice flowers, and five varieties of Hyacinths in pots.

From John Arnold, a fine Double Wall flower.

From John Hovey, a beautiful specimen of La Reine Rose.

From Hovey & Co., Roses, Chromatella, Iolande d'Arragon, Philomele (Noisette,) Duc de Chatres; Azaleas, Speciosa, Copeii, Alba and Phœnecia, Dark Cherry.

For the Committee, Joseph Breck, Chm'n.

Vegetables. From Orr N. Towne, of Somerville, a brace of Cucumbers.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Gardenof the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending March 8.

March, 1846.	7,A.M.	12, M.	5,P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 2	10	24	17	N. E.
Tuesday, 3	12	28	19	N.
Wednesday, 4	17	41	38	N.W.
Thursday, 5	31	46	40	W.
Friday, 6	24	48	35	N. W.
Saturday, 7	15	31	29	N. E.
Sunday, 8	28	40	35	S. E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 9, 1846.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 735 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs Working Oxen, 25 Cows and Calves, 450 Sheep and 200 Swine. 125 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—The Beef Cattle at market to-day were of unusual good quality, although our prices are as high as last week's, they were not sustained for a like quality.—We quote Extra $5,75 a 6,00. First quality $5,50 a$5,75. Second quality $5,00 a 5,25. Third quality $4,25 a $4,75.

Working Oxen.—We noticed sales as follows—$70, $75, $82 and $96.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at $22, $25, $27,50 and $31.

Sheep.—Sales of small lots at $2,75, $3,00, $3,50, $4,00, and $4,50.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 a 2 50 per bushel. Red Top 65 to 70 cents. Clover—Northern, 11 to 11½c.—Southern, 10 a 00 c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $2 25 a 2 50 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The Corn market has been unsettled during the week, with large receipts of New Orleans in the early part, amounting to 40,000 bushels and upwards.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 75 a 00—Southern, round yellow, 73 a 00—Southern flat yellow, 70 a 73—do. do. white 65 a 66—do New Orleans, 65 a 68—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 85 a 87—do. Southern, 00 a 00—Oats Southern, 00 a 43— Northern do. 44 to 46—Beans, per bushel 1 37 a 1 50.—Shorts, per double bush. 50 a 55—Bran, 40 a 45.

FLOUR. The transactions of the week exhibit little variation compared with previous quotations.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $5 00 a 5 12—do. wharf, $5 00 a 0 00—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $5 00 a 0 00 — Fredericksburg, low P'd new $5 00 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf, 5 00 a 0 00—Georgetown, $5 12 a 5 25—Extra do. 0 00 a 0 00—Richmond Canal, $5 12 a 0 00—do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $0 00 a 0 00—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 62 a 5 68—do fancy brands, $5 87 a 6 00—Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $5 00 a 5 25. Rye, $4 00 a 4 25—Indian Meal in bbls. $3 75 a 0 00.

PROVISIONS. There has been a good deal doing in Prime Pork for foreign shipment.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $8 50 a 9 00—Navy—$7 50 a 8 50.—No. 1, $0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $5 75 a 6 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $14 00 a 14 50—do Clear $00 00 a 13 50 do. Mess, $12 00 a 12 50—do Prime $10 00 a 10 50—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, ship'ng, 10 a 11—do store. uninspected, 10 a 13—do dairy, 14 cts. a 18—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 7½ a 8—do South and Western, 7 a 7½— Hams, Boston, 8½ a 9—Southern and Western, 8 a 8½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 6 a 8—do new milk, 7½ a 0.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad. val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

The sales of domestic Wool during the past week have been light, without any change of prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 40 a 41 c.—American full blood, do 37 a 38—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 33—Do. 1-2 do 30 a 31—1-4 and common do 27 a 29 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 18 a 20—Do. unwashed, 10 a 14—Bengasi do 6 a12—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 13—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 36—No. 1 do. do. do. 27 a 30—No. 2 do do do 18 a 20—No. 3 do do do 14 a 16.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

A parcel of 48 bales has been exported to London this week. Sales since our last have been confined to small lots, for immediate consumption.

1st sort Mass. 1844, lb. 25 a 00 ; 2d do 00 a 00.

HAY, 20 to 00 per ton—Eastern Screwed $14 to 16.

EGGS, 15 to 18.

SUPERB VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. *Seedsmen and Florists*, No. 51 and 52 North Market street, (up stairs) have now received a full supply of fresh *FLOWER SEEDS* from the most celebrated Florists of Europe, from their own garden in Brighton and from other sources, of the most select varieties—ever offered in this country. Special attention has been given by the subscribers in long practice, in improving the numerous varieties of hardy Flowers, which have so long been the object of their cultivation, and they feel assured that the seeds saved by themselves, cannot be surpassed by any other growers in the country.

Among some of the choice seeds are the following, viz:

Extra fine Verbena seeds, raised by an amateur in this country, from a bed of seedling, of 40 different varieties of every color and shade, price per package, 25

Extra fine Double Picotee and Carnation Pink seed, saved from a bed of 50 fine double varieties, (Breck & Co's. best.) 25

Extra Double Carnation seed from fine named Florists Flowers (imported,) 25

Extra double Picotee Pink seed from fine named double Flowers (imported) 25

Fine Carnation and Picotee Pink seed, 12½

Extra Double Florists Pink seed, from choice named Flowers (imported) 25

Double Chinese Imperial Pink seed, raised in this country from a bed of 50 or more fine varieties, 12½

Phlox Drummondii, mixed colors, embracing scarlet, crimson, purple, rose, pink, and variegated varieties, 12½

Calceolarias, mixed varieties, from fine named sorts, 25

Pansy seed, from a collection of named sorts, 25

Geraniums, from a great variety of fine named sorts, 25

Petunia seed, from a great variety of fine mixed, variegated and other sorts, 12½

Double Hollyhock seed, in boxes containing sixteen distinct varieties, 75

German Asters, of the most improved and splendid sorts, in boxes of 12 beautiful varieties, 75

Annual and perennial Lupins, in boxes, containing 16 distinct species and varieties, many of them most superb, 75

Gooddetias and Œnotheras in boxes, 10 best varieties and species, 50

Russian and other ten week stock, 20 distinct varieties, 1,00

Ditto 10 ditto ditto 50

A collection of 20 best varieties of Annual Flower seeds, 1,00

Ditto 40 varieties of Annual and Perennial Flower seeds, 2,00

Boxes containing a choice collection of 100 varieties of Annual and Perennial Flower seeds, 4.00

Polyanthus seed from fine named sorts, per package, 25

Auricula ditto 25

Didiscus cœrulea, 12½

Brachycome Iberidifolia, 25

Mimulus—8 varieties, 75

Do. single paper, 12½

Double Balsams, 10 superb varieties, 62½

Four varieties fine Candytuft, 25

Six " sweet Peas, 37

Four " wall Flower, 25

Four " Schizanthus, 25

Also, other fine varieties, too numerous to mention, embracing a rare collection of more than 400 varieties. Catalogues may be had on application.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM FOR SALE,

Situated in Newton, on the Worcester Turnpike, about seven miles from Boston. Said Farm contains about fifty-five acres of good land. Has a two story House, Barn, Sheds, &c. A part or the whole will be sold, with or without the Buildings. For terms, &c. apply to the owner living upon the premises, or to C. Aiken. No. 56, South street, Boston. WILLIAM AIKEN.

Feb. 11, 1846. ⁂ pd. 2m. i. s.

CORN SHELLER.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

FARMER WANTED.

Wanted a good Farmer, (an American,) with a small family, to take charge of a Farm in Brookline. Apply to EBENEZER FRANCIS, No. 60, State street.

March 9, 1846.

PRINCE'S LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES,

Flushing, near New York.

WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO. offer for sale their unrivalled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c. The entire Fruit Department is carefully scrutinized by them personally, and ingrafted from the largest collection of bearing specimen trees in the Union, and they challenge a comparison in accuracy with any establishment in America or Europe. Purchasers are solicited to inspect their Trees and witness their superiority in size and vigor. The pre-eminence claimed can be readily tested by sending duplicate orders to them and to any other Nursery. They have 3000 extra sized Pears, on Pear and on Quince, 8 to 12 feet with heads, very strong and suitable for immediate bearing, and 10,000 Pears, 5 to 8 feet, and 2000 for Dwarfs or *en Quenouille*. Also, Plums and Apricots on Plum of the same sizes, and a large stock of Baldwin and other Apples, Cherries and Peaches, the latter very low by the hundred and thousand; 10,000 Quinces 3 to 6 feet; 5000 Lancashire Gooseberries assorted; Victoria and other Currants; Fastolf, Franconia and other Raspberries at low rates. Of Grapes the assortment comprises all the most celebrated and *carefully selected* foreign varieties for the table, and all the American varieties. The collection of Roses is the largest in the Union, and comprises 70,000 Plants of 1300 splendid varieties, embracing every novelty that could be selected from ten of the largest collections in Europe, and the plants are much larger than usually sold. 10,000 Magnolias—3 to 10 feet; 20,000 evergreen Trees, of every class and size; 50,000 Hawthorns and Privets for hedge; 50,000 large Dutch Asparagus and 5000 Tobolsk, Victoria and Leviathan Rhubarb. Of Ornamental Trees they have above 200,000 of every size and class, including 1000 splendid Pawlownia Imperials, 6 to 8 feet. The purchaser may save two years by the superior size of their Trees and Shrubberry. Priced Catalogues sent to every *post paid* applicant.

March 2, 1846.

SEEDS AND TOOLS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones, 3000 do. Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do. Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz. Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,
N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street. Boston.

BOUSSINGAULT'S RURAL ECONOMY.

Boussingault's Rural Economy; Price $1,75. Downing's Book of Fruits; price $1,75. Stable Keeper's Companion; price $1,00. Also, a general assortment of *AGRICULTURAL WORKS.*

Boston, Sept, 10, 1845. JOS. BRECK & CO.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.

Boston, March 25, 1845.

HERDS GRASS OF EXTRA QUALITY.

The subscribers have received a few tierces of extra fine *HERDS GRASS SEED*, perfectly free from all foul seed, which they can confidently recommend to farmers for August sowing. Also, their usual supply of good *GRASS*

Nos. 51 & 52, North Market street, up stair

MISCELLANEOUS.

State's Evidence.—A good story is told of George White, a notorious thief, in Worcester county, Massachusetts. He was once arraigned for horse-stealing, and was supposed to be connected with an extensive gang, which were laying contributions on all the stables round about. Many inducements were held out to White to reveal the names of his associates, but he maintained a dogged silence. An assurance from the Court was at last obtained, that he should be discharged, upon his revealing, under oath, all he knew of his accomplices. The jury were accordingly suffered to bring in a verdict of "not guilty," when he was called upon for the promised revelations. "I shall be faithful to my word," said he; "understand, then—*the devil is the only accomplice I ever had:* we have been a great while in partnership:—you have acquitted *me*, and you may hang *him*—if you can catch him!"

A French traveller, who had not learned to manage the English language, went to dine with a gentleman, to whom he brought a letter of introduction. The first spoonful of soup burnt his mouth.

"Ma foi!" he exclaimed; "in dis soup is too much summer."

The next day he wished to order a chicken for his dinner, but could not recollect the name. In his perplexity, he turned toward the window, and his eye caught sight of a weather-cock on a church.

"Vat you call dat?" exclaimed he, pointing.

"That is a church-tower," replied the landlord.

"Den I vish you have the kindness to roast von church tower for my dinner."

Proof of a Sound Mind.—A man residing at some distance from a near relative, received a message one cold evening in November, to hasten to his residence, as he was in a dying state. When he arrived, he was told that his relative was a little better, but that his renson had entirely left him. The sick man presently turned his head, saying, in a faint voice—

"Who is that?"

He was informed that it was his relative who had been sent for.

"Oh! ah!" said he; "yes—oh! yes. He must be a-cold. Make him a good warm toddy—yes, a toddy—a *hot* toddy."

"I guess he aint crazy," said the visitor, "he talks *very rational!*"

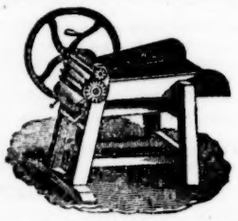
A Palpable Hit.—The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, tells the following:

"When the bill to create the county of Cass was under consideration in the house recently, Mr Galagher moved to strike out the letter C from the name. Mr Hibbard said that this was the most barefaced attempt, on the part of the member from Hamilton, to name a county after himself, he had ever witnessed."

Several friends were conversing, a few evenings since, when the clock struck eleven. "It is time," said one, "that honest men were a-bed." "That may be," said another, but *you* need not be in a hurry on *that* account."

"Doctor," said a person once to a physician, "my daughter has had a terrible fit this morning; she continued full half an hour without knowledge or understanding." "Oh," replied the doctor, "never mind that; many people continue so all their lives."

"Sammy," said the master, who was exercising the boys in grammar, "Our cat caught a rat: in which case is the noun cat in this sentence?" "The *nomitive*, sir." "Very good—but the rat—in what case is the rat?" "Why, sir, the rat is in—is in the—" "What?" "Why, he's in a *very bad case*, sir." "You're a smart boy, Sammy—you are."



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Maket Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequen peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horsee or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The sub oil Plow is unquestionably the most importan agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say:—"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr. Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor abd fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth."

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr. Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

ESSAY ON GUANO.

For sale at Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Teschemacher's Essay on Guano,—describing its properties and the best methods of its application in Agriculture and Horticulture, with the value of importations from different localities; founded on actual analyses, and on personal experiments upon numerous kinds of trees, vegetables, flowers, &c. Price 25 cents. J. BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co. No. 51 North Market street.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

In testing the quality of Plows, the power by which it is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are three important points, all of which are wisely, accurately and judiciously preserved in these improved Plows.

The character of these Plows for ease of draft and management, and the excellence of their work, though well established in the minds of the farming community, were most fully and satisfactorily exhibited to the public at the grand trial of Plows by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester, October 9th, 1844, whose able and impartial committee awarded the highest premium of $50 to B. Martin, for the best Plow, for doing the best work with the least draft, in a trial open to the whole Union—this Plow running in its natural course, and keeping its true position, without any effort of the plowman, and turning a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a much less draft than any other Plow on the ground.

These Plows, as improved, are considered to be nearest to perfection of any implements of the kind in this country, as well in respect to material and workmanship, as in form of construction.

At the late Cattle-Show and Plowing-Match of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, in the heart of that most valuable agricultural county, B. Martin's Plow received the highest and most enthusiastic commendation from intelligent and experienced practical farmers, who know and are the most competent judges.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

Remittances, *not exceeding ten dollars*, at any *one time*, may be made as follows:—A subscriber owes us two or eight dollars, which he wishes to remit us. He will pay this amount to the Post Master *in his own town*, and take his *receipt* for it, as money paid him on *our* account. He will then send that *receipt*, enclosed in a letter, *to us*. We pass it to the Post Master in Boston, and get the money for it. This arrangement does away with nearly the whole risk of making remittance, and puts every subscriber in possession of "suitable funds" for that purpose.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS
21 SCHOOL STREET.